



## THE POCOHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin  
on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALIFORNIA PRICE INDEXES

"THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

The battle of Elkwater was the Civil War battle that was never fought. There was some slaughter but both sides drew back without going on with the great conflict that was staged. Both sides were on the defensive. The federal forces were dug in in Tygart Valley, Randolph county, below the mouth of the considerable creek called Elkwater, for the purpose of holding the confederates from marching into the northwestern part of West Virginia, and the confederates were entrenched on Middle Mountain to hold the federal army from marching through Marlinton, Huntersville, and Warm Springs, and taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad at Millboro. That is the reason that both armies were content to face each other for eight weeks during the summer months of 1861.

Robert E. Lee to the end of the war shone more as a defensive strategist than he did in his offensive operations. In this he was the antithesis of Stonewall Jackson who came down on them like a wolf in the fold. Note Lee's failure in the Gettysburg campaign.

The federal forces "ere flushed with the victories of Bull Run, Little Mountain and Carrick's Ford. McClellan had won these and it made him commander in chief, so he went to Washington to take charge of the far flung battlelines, and left General Reynolds to make a fortified camp at Elkwater, while General Rosecrans marched on to Kanawha.

The road from Marlinton to Elkwater, now called the Seneca Trail is almost due north and south. From Marlinton it is more or less uphill for seven miles until it tops Elk Mountain. Thence it descends a short distance to the upper waters of Elk River and follows the Old Trail across

River and *Villo* was the Old Field Branch  
down for about nine miles to the  
forks, crossing Slaty Fork near its  
mouth, there to the Big Spring of Elk  
Fork. This pike follows this stream  
to the post office Linnwood, four miles,  
and than continues north ascending  
Middle Mountain two miles, then  
across a head of a hollow about  
mile to the top of Valley Mountain.  
The line between Randolph County  
and Pocahontas County, sud thence  
about ten miles to the Elkwater for-  
It was an important pike at the be-  
ginning at the Civil War, being one  
of the Commonwealth's highways  
under the Internal Improvements.

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fré so b•rfly for tblr Y'odl ytar  
JH,nl til (Lel), irJor to tli vir ar.

The country is, and was at one time nearly all cleared and 100 reed covered with fine farms between Oak Morton and Pickwater.

victories in Randolph and Tucker counties July 11, 12, and 13, 1861, and the news had just time to spread over the nation for a general rejoicing, when on July 21st, the confederates won a big battle at Bull Run and convinced the north that there was serious trouble abroad.

Ma(j)eaud ~ erdrea to les vt:  
some one In conmild lu the moun  
tains and get the gun again

He arranged to hold the confederates back. The immense size of the ditch and bank at Elmer's Mills still

terey, Barbow, Huntersville, and Marlinton were called the North-

place which was a small camp and Supply point known as Cheat Moun-

back to Camp Harbor. Kimball says that the result of the battle is the confederate ranks are thinning.

were literally covered with the baggage, coats, horses, and other articles abandoned by the enemy.

Not if this is true, I said in vain for his proud regiments to come stepping up the broad fields of Tygart's Valley, with flags flying and drums beat- ing, to tame the feds while he marched his victorious legions down the valley to federal works and take over West Virginia.

It is no wonder that Col. John A. Washington rode down by the mouth of Elkwater with a squad of men, to see the confederate columns advancing Inf. op the river to support the attack. And that not seeing such a force that he could have reinforced nearer and nearer the fortification so that he could make a thorough search, until so close that he was shot and killed.

Col. Rust was ordered out of Cheyenne mountain with his command to go to Bartow as soon as he could and send a dispatch to General Loring to

the "near way". Loring was no doubt at Valley Mountain. "Go Mr. Arbogast to take the Pispatch, possible." Probably J. H. Arbogast whose plantation was on the site of the town of Durbin. He is described as the postmaster.

In the meantime on Friday, the Thirteenth, Lee's army edged down the stream from Valley Head, to point as low down as the mouth Elkwater some miles above the Elkwater fort. They did not give battle, waiting no doubt for the Banks army that never came, but the fedals had a rifled gun that shot a pound ball that they ran out about three quarters of a mile, and fired a few rounds at the confederates who withdrew a short distance. The confederate army lay about mouth of Elkwater creek all day the 13th, and on the 14th they still there. Reynolds said that the 14th that another confederate

force was chased by the Sun  
camp. And that on the 15th t  
L.I.9a<sup>8</sup> other confederate army o  
ot Cheat on the pike that was d  
back.

Anyway in the afternoon of the 11th the confederates went back to their camp on Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. So Lee's orders to advance dated September 9, 1863, were in force until September 14, when Lee called them back and said goodby.

## Farm For Sale

I will sell or rent 104 acres of land two miles from Durbin, one mile to class A road, one half mile to post office or railroad. Over one third of land improved; rest in young chestnut timber. Has large improved

was orchard. Farm well watered. Suitable for farming and well situated for grazing purposes. Administering government land. It interred with the remains.

**For Sale**

Silver hull buckets ready for drilling per bu. \$1

**FIDUCIARY**  
The final settlement of the administration accounts of the estate of R. L. Wank, deceased, of Bentonsburg, West Virginia, are before the undersigned.

about a head of a hollow about a mile to the top of Valley Mountain the line between Randolph County and Pocahontas County, and thence about ten miles to the Elkwater fort. It was an important pike at the beginning of the Civil War, being one of the Commonwealth's highways under the Internal Improvement schemes that Virginia had engaged in so heavily for thirty-odd years immediately prior to the war.

The country is, and was at that time nearly all cleared and the road lined with fine farms between Marlinton and Elkwater.

The up-on army had won signal victories in Randolph and Tucker counties July 11, 12, and 13, 1861, and the news had just time to spread over the nation for a general rejoicing, when on July 21st, the confederates won a big battle at Bull Run and convinced the north that there was serious trouble ahead.

McClellan was ordered to leave some one in command in the mountains and get the war going again.

He arranged to hold the confederates back. The immense size of the ditch and bank at Elkwater is still to be noticed. So it is not surprising to find an order to the effect that this was to be an extra big barrier, as well as the one on Cheat mountain. That is evidence enough that the federals did not propose to advance any farther into the enemy's country that summer but would hold what they had won in the northern part of West Virginia and concentrate on driving Wise and Floyd out of the Kanawha Valley.

Reynolds made the fort at Elkwater, and himself of the Pennsylvania Indians, made the one at Cheat Summit generally referred to as White Top, where a man by the name of White lived. The Cheat Summit camp was on the St. John & Parkersburg turnpike and this road ran south east from Duttonsville, gradually leaving the pike from that place to Marlinton. Cheat Summit is almost due east from Elkwater where the camp was and a trail led down the mountain making a short cut seven miles westward into two places. The wagon roads around Huttonsville between the camps covered a distance of eighteen miles.

These camps were formed on about the 11th or 14th of July. The first troops of the confederates to arrive at Middle Mountain were the Bath Cavalry on July 28th, followed by Col. Stephen Lee, with the Sixth North Carolina regiment. The plan of fortifying Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain was the result of a report made by William Skeen, an attorney of Martinsville, who, furnished a map of the country, and who pointed out that the Virginia Central Railway was exposed to an attack at Millboro as much as it was at Staunton and that the Lehigh & U.S. turnpike was much less than 100 yards.

In the meantime troops had been pouring into Staunton from all over the south and had been routed by way of Monterey on the Staunton and Luray road plus a branch route through Jumshed by Soco, was settled upon immediately, so that Lee's command, and he had a good deal of trouble getting the officers at Staunton to cease to send troops by Monterey and to detrain them at Millboro. His pre-emptory orders finally resulted in long columns of men being marched by the southern route by Warm Springs, Huntersville, Marlinton and Edray. William Skeen was a prominent man in the history of Pocahontas county. He had been clerk of the court before the war, and then practised law. He was noted for his fine penmanship and his flights of oratory. The Commonwealth was referred to by him as the "virgin daughter of a virgin queen," and he was fighting for the idea of states' rights.

These troops gathered at Mon-

Valley Mountain on Saturday 1st of September a scouting party got as far as Ming, from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 9th to which they reported having killed fifteen secessionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general alliance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. And it is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

A few weeks ago, I had a chapter on the way the confederate forces got lost in the Cheat River jungles about Cheat Bridge and thereby prevented Lee from having a pitched battle at Elkwater. These troops were from the army at Bartow and they were to pass through the laurel and the timbered in the night time to the south of the camp at Cheat Summit and that after much suffering and many hardships they came straggling back, defeated, weary and disengaged. In studying the evidence that is left of the Elkwater affair, I have found out something more about that lost legion. They attempted to go through the wilderness on the night of the 11th of September. None of the pickets or sentinels of the federal camp on the mountain knew that any such movement was taking place.

This is conclusive that they did not stop the mountain on the pike. And early in the morning there were parts of three regiments which had passed by the camp and gotten to the pike in the rear. TCU truly WtH Int'l KI the 12th, the 8th arm.Y """) b13 Hartea rron( Cheat, Shrrmt- for suppt., and the) rolled tnL6 tne oonfederate arm, about a mile west of the entrance to the and were captured. The number of confederate soldiers on the pike west and in the rear of the confederates were estimated by the federal officers to be twenty-five hundred men. Their horses and mous and dls- paled in thick forest.

From this time on the skirmishers, illia big fore st, of Cheat assumed the character of Indn. 6, tht later in the day a company of Indiana troops struck gla. of some confederates as four mous w-e or the camp at the kmwl, and bal. bttle wih them, the federal troops remain hR lo the o- ~ ~ ~ ~ c d e r s. The sapp- alitg in illWOU,.

It now appears that these Indian troops had been camped in the dense spruce for full two weeks and tho acius youll sploisr ish osing beler lo lo thn to use on a thur- cughly acij-alntbd wth the wonderfu of such , wildernsi. A few of them hav' otoe and - umtian or o- g- v- of any teat extent before. They had roamed in the mountans but in v. and Qdng and ha vink " good a time could under the circumstances, and in the battle in the woods they had the soldiers who had come from Arkansas and other southern states at a great disadvantage. The object of the confederate flanking movement was to get in behind the Summit camp and take another

bty knew every trout up there by the green name, were ready to harry the strangers out of there, and at break of day, on Friday, the Thirteenth, they commenced to burn the confederates. About this time some confederates appeared on the pike about a mile east of the summit and surrounded a picket post and a lieutenant and a private of the federals were killed.

Learning that a wild chase was underway to the west and that the confederates were working out towards the Greenbrier River, with the Indians boys driving them, the commander at the Summit sent some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them the Cheat River above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that river about two miles above that bridge at a point near Ulera che Ul-a, Moonlila Olibbc, use ro", tamfi~

The confederate reports are as follows: Uta ef MiO Ulfrir, bat & he, Aeral reports are very positive. They are sure that all the regiments, both from Valley Mountain and from Camp Hartow had been rounded up and were being driven toward the Greenbriar. #Pd 185 when ASC 19111111 b1 lhr. London mill at 60ft poln~ MI ha river near the hR in the confederate numbered fifty-five hundred men. These men were driven back into the wilderness and it was not until about ten o'clock that night that they got

four new tires, probably new engines. \$150.00, when on time. Apply to Opal B. Hilsborn, West Virginia.

FIDUCIARY TITLE  
The final settlement of the administration accounts of E. L. Edgar, Administra- tive agent of M. L. Wank, deceased, of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, are before the undersigned Commissioner of Accounts for adjustment and distribution. All persons interested will please take note.

T. C. Neel, Com.

FOR SALE: 1925 Ford car

four new tires, probably new engines. \$150.00, when on time.

Apply to Opal B. Hilsborn,

West Virginia.

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Marlinton, W. Va.

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

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Robert E. Lee to the end of the war stood more as a defensive strategist than he did in his offensive movements. In this he was like an antithesis of Stonewall Jackson who came down on them like a wolf in the fold. Note Lee's failure to take Cheat River.

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Mountain. When it descends a short distance to the upper waters of Elk River and follows the Old Field Fork down for about nine miles no fine forks, crossing Slaty Fork nearly its mouth, there to the Big Spring or Elk Fork. This path follows the stream to the post office of Lickwood, four miles, and then continues north ascending

the slope between 11000, in Pendleton County, and then goes out ten miles to the Elkwater fort.

It was an important part of the internal improvement schemes that Virginia had engaged in so heavily for thirty-odd years

immediately prior to the war.

The country is, and was at that time nearly all cleared and the road lined with fine farms between Marlinton and Elkwater.

Bartow, Huntersville, and Marlinton, were called the Northwestern Army, and General Loring was placed in command of this army by an order from General Lee dated July 20th. This was the officer who had outranked Robert E. Lee but who took his orders from Lee. But it was not long until Lee himself came to the mountains and took over the command. He arrived at Valley Mountaineer August 8th, about from that time to September 4th, that was a quarter of the forces, the title traveling with him from Richmond to the Hig Slog.

Here is a list of the headquarters of the Virginia during the summer of 1861. Lee was at Valley Mountaineer August 8th, at Meatlow Bluff on September 1st, and at Sewell Mountain, on October 2d. During 1861, all of Robert E. Lee's activities in camp were conducted in West Virginia, the time being at Rtebmon.

At Clarksburg Lee was another West Virginian lawyer who was willing to advise the war department from the federal side. John S. Garlile on August 15, 1861, wrote to Silmon Oliver; secretary of war, for the sake to send more troops and general to command them or they would be withdrawn in ten days. That four confederate armies were marching out the northwest by Mingo Flat, and that the Mirago Flats road was not guarded. Here was the original Godskiller about whom we heard so much about in the World War. He was a Keabou in the Mingo Flats.

And about this time another general

lui Y 1, 1861, General H. R. Jackson wrote to head-quarters that he had

or one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had been to work

of their best enemies, line res might return to their tops. These eighty veterans were familiar with

the country and were to "use" enemy from the hills and bushes."

So the mountain armies filled the passes and walls of the mountains during the weeks of August and the first part of September. To the federal cavalry and the Union forces from Indiana who were in gaunt uniform and these men marched with

gains rare in the morning or the 9th in the afternoon and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning or the 9th in the afternoon.

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Robert E. Lee's forces as a decisive stroke.

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order was brought to light. It was

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So it is that these men filled the

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versv. Bartow, Hunserville, and Marlinton, were called title North-Central Army.

General Loring was placed in command of this army by an order from General Lee dated July 20th. This was the officer who had been entrusted Robert E. Lee but

who took the orders from Lee. But

it was not until Lee himself

came to the mountain and took over

the command. He arrived at Valley

Mountain August 8th, and from that

time to September 1st, he was

Headquarters of the Forces, that

traveling with Lee from Richmond to the BIR Spflog.

There is a list of the headquarters

In West Virginia during the

summer of 1861. Lee was at Talley

Mountain from August 8 to August

21; and at Sewell Mountain, on October 24. During 1861 all or Robert

Lee's activities in camp were con-

tinued to West Virginia, the rest of

the time being spent at Richmond.

At Marlboro was another West

Virginia lawyer who was willing to

sake to send more troops and a general to command there or they would

be whipped in ten days. That four

confederate armies were marching

through the woods to join the flanking arm

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Lee sent three regiments north along the base of Cheat Mountain through

the woods to join the flanking arm

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pike to the west of the Summit

cut the telegraph wire between

Marlboro and the town of

And about this time another de-

rider was brought to light. It was

recruited home guards to the number

of one hundred and eighty men, and

train loaded for supplies for

Summit camp and which were

needed had no chance to get to

place which was a small camp and Supply point known as Cheat Mountain Pass ten miles west of the summit at the northern base of Cheat Mountain, and the skirmish in the afternoon of the 12th, interfered with this movement.

On the 12th the big army of Major Moore moved forward. About half way between the Valley Mountain camp and Elkwater Fort, is a town or Valley Head. This is the Point Mountain pike, from the Seneca Trail anti the federal forces had been marching along an advanced guard at that place.

was about nine o'clock in the morning when the rebels had started after a battle at the forks of the river at Valley Head, the federal forces had advanced and the confederates did not advance.

river bottom the land was cleared

but between that strip of settled

country and the great Cheat Mo-

tain there is a great stretch of broken ground now down from Cheat Mo-

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So about three in the morning

Friday, the Thirteenth, he sent

army to open up the wagon road

another army to open the bridge.

As a matter of fact, it would

appear that the confederates had

fifty five hundred men in the

around Cheat Summit and that

were literally scattered all

Robert E. Lee to the end of the war shone more as a defensive strategist than he did in his offensive movements. In this he was the antithesis of Stonewall Jackson who came down on them like a wolf in the fold. Note Lee's failure in the Gettysburg campaign.

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The road from Marlinton to Elkwater, now called the Seeca Trail is almost due north and south. From Marlinton it goes more or less up hill or seven miles up to tops. It then descends to shore; instance to the upper waters of Elk River and follows the Old Field Fork down for about nine miles to the fork, crossing Slaty Fork near its mouth, there to the Black Spruce or Rich Fork. The pike follows this stream, the possom's Lively cod, four miles, Eddie Mountain two miles, then, across a head of a hollow about a mile to the top of Valley Mountain, line between Randolph County and Monroe. About ten miles to the Elkwater fort was an important pike at the beginning of the Civil War, being one of the Commonwealth's highways, or the internal improvement ones that Virginia had engaged bears for. Little odd years lately prior to the war.

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be whipped in ten days. That four confederate armies were marching on the northwest by Mingo Flats, a(m) fflj &li the Mingo Flats road was it(g) g u a r d e d . There w a s t h e o r i g i n a l God's \* k e r a t o , i t whom we heard so much about in the W v r , d War . He was intstaken about t h e M l r 1 r o Fl a t s road not being g t l a r l e a r or the Elk water fort ... as liners for l i l l i t very p t l n p o s e .

Arid about this time another ele-  
tender wan brought to Jiglit. In was  
a bushwhacker. In a letter dated  
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So the mountain armies filled the  
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These regiments marched all day and  
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pike to the west of the Summit.  
cut the telegraph wire between  
two federal camps. And effected  
a junction with part of the Bar-  
troops.

General Reynolds found by all on the 12th. the the was precarious position. Both roads the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own train loaded for supplies for Summit camp and which were needed. bad no chance to get to b

So about three to the morning Friday, the eleventh, be seen a army to open up the wagon road another army to open the bridge

As a matter of fact, it would  
have been a good idea to open the campaign  
with a skirmish, but the Confederates had  
been scattered all over the rugged country like a herd  
of cattle, and there was no way to form a force  
large enough to catch them. In the meantime,  
those Indiana boys who had been loafing there all summer  
and knew every trout up there by name, were telling to  
strangers out of there, and of day, on Friday, the Thirteenth,  
they commenced to hunt the Confederates. About this time  
the Confederates appeared on the prairie, a mile east of the summit.  
rounded a picket post and kitted.

Learn ing that a whip  
and spur to the west end

Elkwater. These troops were from the army at Bartow and they were to

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• general rejoicing  
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vnu m. u ill .a. ua  
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fous trouble ahead.

pass through the laurel and the  
honeysuckles in the night time to the  
south of the camp & the wheat down  
and that after much suffering and

above the bridge, and a battle fought on that river about above that bridge & & p where the Cheat Mountain

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That is evidence enough that the

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driving us out of the

Kanawha Valley.

Rieyold's made the fort at Elkwater, a mile from the Forteenth Iridia regt, made the one at Cheat Summit generally referred to as White Top, where a man by the name of White lived. The Cheat Summit camp was on the Staunton & Parkersburg turnpike and this road ran south east from Huttonsville, gradually leaving the pike from Huttonsville to Marlinton. Cheat summit is almost due east from Elkhorn where the camp was and a trail led down the mountain making a short cut seven miles long between the two places. The wagon roads around by Huttonsville between the camps covered a distance of eighteen miles.

These camps were formed on or  
July 11th by Col. Stephen Lee, with the Sixth  
North Carolina regiment. The plan  
of fortifying Valley Mountain and  
Middle Mountain was the result of a  
"sport" made by William Skeen, an

attorney of Huntersville, who furnished a map of the country and  
the Central Railway was exposed to  
attack at Millboro as much as it  
was at Suburban & Duane  
mee but trumpet much less than to  
auntown.

In the meantime troops had been  
marching into Staunton from all over  
Monterey on the Staunton & Larkspur pike. The information  
furnished by Skeen was seized  
immediately by Robert E. Lee  
Richmond, and he had a good deal  
trouble getting the officers at  
Staunton to cease to send troops by

A few days later the confederate forces got  
in the Cheat River jungles about

Lee from having a pitched battle at  
Elkhorn. These troops were from the  
army at Bartow and they were to

pass through the laurel and the  
hobnob in the night time to the  
south of the camp at Cheat Summit  
and that after much suffering and  
many hardships they came straggling  
back defeated, weary and discour-

aged. The FJI-It-w, e r, a, fl, a ill  
found out something more about that  
attempts to go  
through the wilderness on the night  
of the 11th of September. None of  
the officers or sentinels of the federal

camp on the mountain knew that such  
movement was taking place. It is conclusive that they did not  
know the countalo on the pike. Ano-  
eary in the morning there were parts  
or three regiments which had passed  
by the camp and gotten to the ink  
in the rear, for early that morning,  
the 12th, three army wagons started

from Cheat Summit, for supplies, all  
they rolled into the confederate army  
about a mile west of the encampment  
and were captured. 1000-1100 confederate  
soldiers on the pike west and to the rear, of the confederates  
were estimated to be twenty-five hundred men. They took the horses and men and disappeared in thick woods.

From this time on the skirmishing  
in the ble-forests of Cheat assumed  
the character of Indian fighting.  
Later in the day a company of In-  
dians troops caught sight of some  
confederates four miles west of the  
camp at the summit and had a battle  
with them that lasted rem-  
aining in the road and the confederates  
disappearing to the timber.

It now appears that the  
troops had been camped in the dense

active young soldiers had nothing  
better to do than to become thor-  
oughly familiar with the woods.

in the hills. Few of them  
had ever seen a mountain or a forest  
so large. They had the soldiers who had  
come from Arkansas and other south-  
ern states at a great disadvantage.  
The lag movement was to get behind  
the Summit camp and take another

~ C. S. McNeil F. J. McLaughlin :  
McNEEL & McLAUGHLIN

mander at the Summit sent some  
companies of soldiers east over the  
pike and had them line Cheat River  
above the bridge and a battle was  
fought on that river about two miles  
above that bridge at a point near  
where the Cheat Mountain Clubhouse  
now stands.

The confederate reports are mis-  
leading, especially those of the  
regiments both from Valley Mountain

Camp Bartow had been rounded up  
and were being driven toward the  
Greenbrier and that when they were  
stopped by three hundred men at  
some point on the river near the  
clubhouse, that the confederates  
numbered 1000-1100. The 900 men were driven to the  
wilderness and it was not until about

ten o'clock that night that they were  
before the town of Beckley.

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place which was a small camp and  
Supt.} part of the valley above Mountain  
tain Pass ten miles west of the sum-  
mit at the northern base of Cleat  
Mountain, and the skirls in the  
afternoon of the 12th, Interlerea  
wltJ1 this movement:

On the 12th the big army on Valley Mountain moved forward. About half way between the Valley Mountain camp and Elk water fort, is the town of Valley Head. This is the point that the Webster county road, the Point Mountain pike, joins the Seneca Trail and the federal forces had been maintaining an advance guard at that point.

The confederates stopped at this point  
was about nine thousand strong, and  
after a battle at the forks of the road  
at Valley Head, the federals fell back  
and the confederates did not advance.  
Along the road which follows the  
river bottom the land was cleared,  
but between what strip of settled  
country and the great (heat Moun-  
tain there is a great stretch of broken  
wooded country through which many

considerable creeks. At Va. Hey Bead,  
Lee sent three reg'roent<sup>s</sup> north along

btle oase or Cfeat motnialn tnrougl  
the woods to join the flanking army  
HJU'G wils JU cross morn rraio W.  
These regiments marched all day and  
D. t. m A. f. h. 4 S. 11. n. t. n. P. 14. h. kerhu. g  
WU. UV. UA. I. OAU. IN. VV. &  
pike to the west of the Summ's and  
cut the teleit.r.aooh wlr e hP. tw. eon. t. m  
t; ~fede;al camps. And et'lected a  
junction with Dart of the Bartor  
troops.

General Reynolds found by night tall on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. Both roads to the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own wagon train loaded for supplies for the Summit camp and which were badly needed, had no chance to get through.

back to Camp Bartow. Kimball says that the result of the panic in the confederate ranks was that the woods were literally ~~covered~~<sup>oversacks,</sup> and other gage, coat, baggage, and other articles abandoned by the enemy.

Not if this is true, it is not to be wondered fibat; Lee looked in vain for  
LTTT ~~~~~ regiments to cu  
up the broad fields of rygart'l Val-  
ley, with flags flying, nd eirums beat  
ing, to take the federa ls in the rear,  
while he marched his victorious  
legione down th:ii valley to storm the  
federal worta and ta ke ~est Virgin-  
ia into the UNIONACY.

It is no Wooder that Ool. John A.  
Washington was down by the mouth  
or Elkwater wth a squad of men, to  
get around the bend so that he could  
see the confederate columns advanc-  
ing up the river to support the at-  
tack. And Ihat not see to g suh an  
army that I'l shou'd bave ventured  
nearer and nearer filo fortification so  
tlat he could make a thorough  
search until so close that he was  
shot and killed.

send a dispatch to General Loring by the "near way". Loring was no doubt

that clay at Valley Mountain. "Get Mr. Arbogast to take the Pispatch, if possible." — DIY J. H. Arbogast, whose plantation was on the site of the liowo oc Ha:ru in. He is described as the postmaster.

In the meanilWt, o~ Frtd  
Thirteenth, Lee'a arllly ed eay, the  
L4J----- L.M.-la. illA----- V el. g d down  
the stream from Valley Head, to a  
point as low down as the mouth of  
Elkwater some miles above the Elk-  
;atar fort. They did not give battle,  
waiting no doubt for the flanking  
army that never came, but the feder-  
als had a rifle gun t., but the feder-  
pound ball th&t they shot a ten  
three quarters of a mile, and fired a  
few rounds at the confederates who

... was there for that very purpose.  
And about this time another deserter was brought to light. It was a bushwhacker. By a letter dated July 19, 1861, General H. R. Jackson wrote to headquarters that he had recruited home guards to the number of one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had corn to work, he had agreed that if they left eighty of their best riflemen that the rest might return to their crops. These eighty riflemen were familiar with the country and were to "annoy the enemy from the hills and bushes."

So the mounted rangers started the passes and watched each other during the weeks of August and the first of September. In the federal camp at Elkwater were two companies from Indiana who were in gray uniform and these men imagined with confederates in their big camp at Valley Mount. On Sunday the 1st of September a scouting party as far as Mingo from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Joe Willard reported leaving Lt. Jed Steele and wounded as many. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day.

It is now seen that Lee made a order to advance dated September 9. In two weeks way the confederate forces got the Cheat River jungles about Bridge and thereby prevented having a pitched battle after. These troops were from at Baugh now and they were to through the mountain and the in the camp at Cheat Summit after mien surerlog and friendships tiley came stragglioal defeated. weary and dismally.

In studying the evidence that the Elkwater affair, I have something more about that on. They attempted to go the wilderness on the night of September. None of us or sentinels of the federal the mountain knew that any movement was taking place. inclusive that they did not campain on the pike. And

General Reynolds fell on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. Both roads to the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own wagon train loaded for supplies for the Summit camp and which were badly needed, had no chance to get through.

So about three in the morning of Friday, the Thirteenth, he sent one army to open up the wagon road, and another army to open the bridge path.

As a matter of fact it would appear that the confederates had about fifty hundred men in the woods around Cheat summit and that they were literally scattered all over a rugged country like a band of sheep that had lost their shepherd. It was the second 11th. In bad weather and there was no way to form a column to follow them. To the mearltime those Indiana boys had been loafing there all summer and probably knew every trouliup there by its gleaning, were ready to harry the stragglers out of there, and at break

of day, on Friday, the Thirteenth,

A.M. V. J. L. 1-J-A  
some confederates appeared on the pike about a mile east of the summit; and sure enough a captain and a lieutenant and a private of the federals were

Learning that a whip chase was underway to the west, and that the confederates were moving towards the Greenbrier River, with the Inola boys still there, the commander of the 8th Inf. to send some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them in Glendale, above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that rivet about two miles above that bridge at the junction where the Cheat Mountain Clubhouse now stands,

The Clifftop reports are missing as to this encounter, but the federal reports are very minute. We are sure that all the regiments both from Valley Mountain and from the 8th Inf. had been rounded up and were being driven toward the Greenbrier, and that when they were stopped by three hundred men at some point on the river near the Clifftop, that the Confederates

had some miles away, water fort. They did not fire a single shot, but the federal army that never came, that shot a ten pound ball that they ran out about three quarters of a mile, and fired a round at the confederates who withdrew a short distance. That confederate army had all day on the 13th, and on the 14th they were still there. Reynolds said that on the 14th that another confederate force was chased by the Summit camp. And that on the 15th there was another confederate army on top of Cheat on the pike that was driven back.

Anyway in the afternoon of the 14th the confederates went back to their camp on Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. So Lee's orders to advance dated September 9, 1861, were in force until September 14 when Lee called them back and said goodby.

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back to Camp Bartow. Kimball says that the result of the panic in the confederate ranks was that the woods were literally covered with the baggage, coats, haversacks, and other articles abandoned by the enemy.

Not if this is true, it is not to be wondered that Lee looked in vain for his proud regiments to come stepping up the broad fields of Tygart's Valley, with flags flying, and drums beating, to take the federals in the rear, while he marched his victorious legions down the valley to storm the federal works and take West Virginia into the confederacy.

It is no wonder <sup>ca</sup> that Col. John A. Washington rode down by the mouth of Elkwater with a squad of men to get around the bend so that he could see the confederate columns advancing up the river to support the attack. And that not seeing such an army that he should have ventured nearer and nearer the fortification so that he could make a thorough search, until so close that he was shot and killed.

Col. Rust was ordered out of Cheat mountain with his command to get to Barnow as soon as he could and stood a dispatch to General Long by the "near way", during was no doubt that day at Valley Mountain. "Get Mr. Arbogast to take the <sup>P:I pavc 119</sup> possible." Probably in the

the town of Durbin. He is described

In the meantime on Friday, the Thirteenth, Lee's army edged down the stream from Valley Head, a point as low down as the mouth of Elkwater some miles above the Elkwater fort. They did not give battle, waiting no doubt for the flanking army that never came, but the federals had a rifled gun that shot a ten pound ball that they ran out about three quarters of a mile, and fired a few rounds at the rebels, and withdrew a short distance. That

that day at Valley H. Arbogast, Mr. Arbogast to take the site of possible." Probably on the whose plantation was the town of Durbin. He is described as the postmaster.

In the meantime edged down Thirteenth, Lee's army Head, to a the stream from Valley Head, to a point as low down as above the Elkwater some miles to give battle. water forli. They did the blanking waiting no doubt for the federals had a rifled gun that shot a ten pound ball that they an out about three quarters of a mile aerates who few rounds at the instance. That will drew a short about the confederate army lay mouth of Elkwater creek all day on the 13th, and on the 14th they were still there. Beynolds said that on the 14th that another confederate force was chased by the Summit camp. And that on the 15th there was another confederate army on top of Cheat on the bike that was driven back.

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goodby.

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